

the bill (H.R. 5986) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the rate of duty on brooms made of broom corn, which bill was also reported unanimously by the Committee on Ways and Means. But we have been notified that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. REUSS] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRASER] would object to the bill, if we called it up by unanimous consent. Therefore, we are not doing so today.

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY TO RECEIVE FOR INSTRUCTION AT THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY TWO CITIZENS AND SUBJECTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 113) authorizing the Secretary of the Army to receive for instruction at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point two citizens and subjects of the Republic of Vietnam, which was favorably reported by the Committee on Armed Services.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there are four of these bills one following the other and I objected to them in committee the other day.

I objected on the ground first, that there were no hearings on this subject; second, the Armed Services Committee has never made a policy in respect to students from foreign countries in the military service being trained in our regular military academies.

The State Department, apparently, does the screening. Certainly I am one who has never been very happy with the screening by the State Department of anybody, and, particularly, of that Department itself. Consequently, since these students and these cadets come to this country with the screening by the State Department, this does not make me feel happy or want to approve this.

It is a fact that the chairman of the committee, the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], my very good friend, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS], ranking minority member—who may succeed as chairman next year—assured us in the committee that the Armed Services Committee would consider this next year.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MEADER. The gentleman is not sure he is going to be the chairman.

Mr. BECKER. Either the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS], or the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS], will be.

Mr. MEADER. The gentleman from Illinois might be the chairman.

Mr. BECKER. That is correct.

At any rate, these gentlemen have assured us that next year the committee will go into this matter and will attempt to fix some kind of policy.

Let the record be clear that today, aside from the military academies, there are 7,464 foreigners who are attending some type of military school or training in the United States. That is in Operation Moccasin, the War College, and many other military and technical schools.

Among these are young men from countries which I do not believe are overly friendly with the United States, among them Indonesia, with 259.

I have no objection to the four countries involved in these particular bills, but I believe we ought to discriminate in behalf of our friends and against those who are not friendly with our country. I believe we ought to help train those who are friends of ours, while we ought to eliminate those who are not friends. Certainly Indonesia has been other than friendly to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, now that I have expressed myself, after having voted against these bills in the committee, I shall not object at this time. I withdraw my reservation.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, this legislation will authorize the Secretary of the Army to permit two persons who are citizens and subjects of the Republic of Vietnam to receive instruction at the U.S. Military Academy.

Sections 4345, 9345, and 6957 of title 10, United States Code, authorize the instruction at the Military Academy, the Air Force Academy, and the Naval Academy of four persons from the Republic of the Philippines. Sections 4344, 9344, and 6957 of title 10, United States Code, authorize the admission at each of the service academies of not more than 20 persons at any one time from Canada and the American Republics—other than the United States. Except for these special provisions, students from other friendly nations may attend the service academies only under special legislation.

Previous legislation of this type has been approved by the Congress in the 83d (Public Law 83-318), 86th (Public Law 86-182), and 87th (Public Law 87-462 and 87-463) Congresses. These laws permitted students from Belgium and Thailand to attend the service academies. At the present time, the only foreign students attending the service academies under special legislation are two Belgians in the Naval Academy and one Thai in the Air Force Academy.

Under the aforementioned sections of title 10, United States Code, 5 foreign cadets are receiving instruction at the Air Force Academy, 13 at the Military Academy, and 16 at the Naval Academy.

The resolution expressly provides that the United States shall not be subject to any expense on account of instruction to be received by the two subjects of the Republic of Vietnam at the Military Academy.

The Vietnamese cadets will not be entitled to appointment to any office or position in the U.S. Army by reason of their graduation from the U.S. Military Academy.

This resolution is supported by the Department of Defense and the State Department. The Bureau of the Budget interposes no objection. The recent commander of the U.S. Military Assistance Command in Vietnam, Gen. Paul D. Harkins, strongly supports the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this resolution.

We are concerned here only with the three service academies: West Point, Annapolis, and Colorado Springs.

First. There are three categories of foreign students at the service academies:

First. One category comes under general legislation which is of a continuing nature—section 4344, 6957, and 9344 of title 10, United States Code. Under this authorization, a total of 20 cadets from the Western Hemisphere are authorized to be enrolled in each of the three service academies at any one time. However, not more than three persons from any one of the Republics or from Canada may receive instruction under these sections at any one time.

Second. A second category, also included in permanent legislation—section 4345, 6957, and 9345 of title 10, United States Code—authorizes a total of four cadets at any one time from the Republic of the Philippines to attend each of the academies.

Under these first two categories the foreign cadets receive from the U.S. Government the same pay, allowances and emoluments as a cadet appointed from the United States.

Third. In addition to these two categories, various foreign students are admitted to the service academies pursuant to the authority contained in special legislation for a limited period. This includes the authority included in the bills under consideration. Under this type of authorization the foreign cadets receive instruction at no expense to the U.S. Government, but are supported at the same level by the foreign government as are the U.S. cadets.

At the present time there are two cadets from Belgium attending the Naval Academy as a result of special legislation—Public Law 87-643 of May 31, 1962—and one Thai national attending the Air Force Academy, as was authorized by Public Law 87-462 of May 31, 1962.

Under the permanent legislation, five foreign students are attending the Air Force Academy—Philippines 3, Bolivia 1, Peru 1; 13 foreign cadets are attending the Military Academy—Philippines 4, Costa Rica 3, Chile 1, Guatemala 1, Honduras 1, Nicaragua 1, Panama 2; and 16 foreign cadets are attending the Naval Academy—Philippines 3, Argentina 1, Chile 2, Costa Rica 1, Ecuador 1, Honduras 1, Nicaragua 1, Panama 1, Venezuela 2, Peru 3.

BASIS FOR SELECTION OF COUNTRIES TO BE REPRESENTED

I am informed that selection for participation by countries under the permanent legislation for the Western Hemisphere is made on a rotating basis, predicated insofar as possible on military

requirements. Another factor is the existence in the country concerned of domestic training facilities. Another element is a recommendation made by the Military Assistance Advisory Group—MAAG—country team assigned to the country concerned.

The MAAG includes representatives from the military as well as the State Department. Therefore, it is only natural that both these departments should be considered when the application is received here in Washington, which I understand is the procedure followed.

PROCEDURE FOR SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION

With regard to special legislation such as we are now considering, the request is usually received through military channels and then referred to the State Department for comment. If we are enjoying friendly relations with the country concerned at the time the request is received, the State Department usually forwards a favorable comment. To my knowledge, up to the present time, the State Department has not commented adversely on any favorable recommendation made by the military commander concerned.

These foreign cadets authorized are accommodated at the service academies without affecting the number of U.S. cadets authorized to enter yearly.

Certainly the Bureau of the Budget would not clear for submission to the Congress any requests for the enrollment of foreign students at our service academies if the armed service concerned objected. Also, the committee would not favorably entertain any legislative proposal which was opposed by the service concerned.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I should like to associate myself with the remarks made by the gentleman from New York, in exactly the same context. I wish to direct a question to the sponsor of the bill.

I wonder if the gentleman can tell us whether or not these foreign sovereign nationals who are admitted to our military academies are admitted on a paid basis by their nations of source, or whether we pay the expenses of these foreign nationals at our military academies?

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. COHELAN. As the gentleman will recall from the committee discussion of this subject, there is no cost to our Government in the training of these foreign nationals. That is clearly stated in the report. I refer the gentleman to the report.

Mr. HALL. I have read the report. I do not believe the gentleman means to imply that all the hundreds of students who are now in our various military schools, including those held over from the days of the Philippine Constabulary and the quota allotted to the now independent Republic of the Philippines, pay their own way in our academies.

While the gentleman is on the subject, I wish he would say further, for legislative history and the benefit of the House if he has the information, what type of examinations qualify these students for matriculation along with our own carefully selected—many times congressionally selected—candidates for military academies.

Mr. COHELAN. It is my understanding that everyone is treated alike. The students must maintain academic status to remain in the institution.

So far as the other question the gentleman raises in respect to cadets from title X countries, I am not prepared to provide that data at this time. I will, however, be glad to check back and see what those financing arrangements have been. I shall be glad to do that, may I say for the RECORD. Furthermore, in respect to the pending bills, on each and every separate occasion the expense of the particular cadets involved will be borne by the respective governments.

Mr. HALL. Does that mean the expense will be borne as far as transportation here and return is concerned as well as while they are in school, or will they be given the usual pay and allowances of all other Military Academy cadets, and will their equipment be furnished them with the usual stipend while here by the U.S. Government?

Mr. COHELAN. I am informed they will bear their own expense in all usual respects, including transportation and other allowances.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I want to make it clear I did not vote for these four bills in the committee. Like the gentleman who preceded me, the gentleman from New York [Mr. BECKER], I will not raise a formal objection at this time predicated on the promises of future years, but I do want to point out, in addition to those going to the Military Academy, we have literally hundreds of people, including those from so-called "neutral" nations, attending the various military colleges, including the Command and General Staff School, the Army War College, the Navy War College, and the Army and Industrial College, to say nothing of the inter-American service schools. I think it is time this was seriously reviewed and perhaps much of it stopped.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, and I do so only to make an inquiry to clarify a statement which was made by the gentleman from California. Do I understand that you are advising the House that the total cost of their matriculation and academy attendance would be paid for not by the taxpayers of this country but that there would be reimbursement in the sum of \$10,000 per year per student for their attendance?

Mr. COHELAN. The gentleman is correct. I am so informed that the financing in all particulars will be handled by the respective governments involved.

Mr. COLLIER. They will pay approximately \$10,000 a year for 4 years, which is the last estimate given to Members of Congress by the service academies as represented to us as the cost of

sending a young man to any one of the service academies in this country?

Mr. COHELAN. It is my understanding they will pay the necessary cost to finance a cadet. If you are including overhead, I am not sure exactly whether that includes overhead, but I am informed any specific costs directly assignable to the cadet will be borne by the government involved.

Mr. COLLIER. I am merely referring to the cost which the taxpayers of this country pay each year for each cadet attending each service academy in this country.

Mr. COHELAN. I say to the gentleman once again pay and allowances and subsistence and transportation will all be borne by the government involved.

Mr. COLLIER. I thank the gentleman and, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TWO CITIZENS OF THAILAND AT THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the House joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1048) authorizing the Secretary of the Army to receive for instruction at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point two citizens and subjects of the kingdom of Thailand.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to permit, within one year after the date of enactment of this joint resolution, two persons, citizens and subjects of the kingdom of Thailand, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York; but the United States shall not be subject to any expense on account of such instruction.

SEC. 2. Except as may be otherwise determined by the Secretary of the Army, such persons shall, as a condition to receiving instruction under the provisions of this joint resolution, agree to be subject to the same rules and regulations governing admission, attendance, discipline, resignation, discharge, dismissal, and graduation as cadets at the United States Military Academy appointed from the United States; but they shall not be entitled to appointment to any office or position in the United States Army by reason of their graduation from the United States Military Academy.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this joint resolution shall be construed to subject such persons to the provisions of section 4346(d) and section 4348 of title 10 of the United States Code.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, this resolution is to authorize the Secretary of